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New-Bork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1860.

Mr. A. Rosz is agent for the cale of Tau Tausuns, in Haur-

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We samed undertake to return rejected Communications.
Business letters for The Trierwa should in all cases be addressed to Horaca Grazuaw & Co.
No assise can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the same and address of the writer—aut necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

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Those who wish to advertise in THE WEERLY TRIBURE, will please send in their announcements as early as possible. Having a larger circulation than any other weekly newspaper, it is the very best medium through which to reach all parts of the country. Price, One Bollar a line, each insertion. Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 10.-Mr. Pugh's resolution relative to the government of Territories, giving the election o officers to the People, was taken up, and Mr. Green Dem., of Mo., occupied the entire session in oppositio to the proposition.

House, Jan. 10 .- Mr. Gartrell, Ad. Dem., of Ga. having the floor, proceeded to address the House, de nying that the Democrats were responsible for th non-organization, and attacking generally the Republ can party, attributing to that party motives and acts injurious to the interests of the South. In the course of the speech of Mr. G., a colloquy occurred between him and Mr. Haskin, A. L., of N. Y., in which their respective positions on the Speakership were explained. It was then extended with reference to the Helper Book, and participated in by Mesers. Edwards, Rep. of N. H., Leake, Ad. Dem., of Va., Houston, Ad. Dem., of Ala., Clark, A. L., of N. Y., and Morris, Rep., of Pa. Mr. Edwards then proposed that after to-day the House, at 1 p. m. each day, vote for Speaker three times, until an election. This elicited cries of approval from the Republican side, but the Democrate objected. Remarks were made by Mr. Wright, Ad. Dem., of Tennessee, in reply to his colleague, Mr. Stokes, and Mr. Leake, Ad. Dem., Va., in the course of some explanations, claimed that Virginia, as a matter of defense, has the right to secede from the Union. The House then adjourned without a vote for Speaker.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 10 .- A Special Committee was order ed to take charge of matters relating to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Notices were given of bills to abolish Usury laws; to amend the Hellgate Pilot law; and to repeal the act creating the Board of Commissioners of Record in New-York. Bills were introduced to vest in Boards of Supervisors full powers for local Legislation, and to make general election days public

House, Jan. 10 .- Among the bills noticed was one o amend the Metropolitan Police law. Among those introduced were—To amend the Divorce laws; to amend the New-York Wharf and Shp law; and to prevent stockholders of incorporated companies from voting by proxy. The matter of inviting clergymen to open the Sessions with prayer was taken up, and finally so amended as to invite those of the surrounding cities and villages.

The President has nominated to the Senate the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, as Minister to France.

A most terrible accident occurred at Lawrence, Mass., yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock. The Pemberton Mills, with some seven hundred operatives at work in the building at the time, fell with a sudden crash, burying all in the ruins. It is supposed that at least two hundred were killed, while many more were more or less injured. The scene presented was one of the most awful ever witnessed.

The Roard of Supervisors were organized po day, by electing Mr. Stewart, Republican, President, and reelecting the Clerk and subordinate officers. The County Treasurer sent in a communication in reply to the resolution of inquiry, passed recently, in reference to the payment of \$35,000 to & Raker, on an He says that McSpedon & Baker have not refunded any of the money, nor has he sought to compel them to do so, as he has been waiting instructions from the Board. His letter is accompanied by a copy of the bond, drawn up by Mr. Whiting, as counsel for the county, which we reprint. Mr. Supervisor Blunt says that the instrument is so ingeniously drawn that nobody can be sued upon it save the County Treasurer. Mr. Kennedy said there was no doubt that the bond was prepared with the intention of being invalid; but still he thought it was good. It was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The Senate took it leisurely yesterday. Mr Green of Missouri speke at length on the Slavery question. The Southern men seem determined that this subject shall have no rest. Green was not even content with devoting one day to it. He spoke till he got tired only. He is to resume his topic to-day and go on, we do not know how long. One of his predecessors used to make four-day speeches. Perhaps he intends to follow that example. Fortunately the Senate is not pressed for time, and perhaps the sessions may as well be wasted in one way as another till the House is or-

The House likewise devoted itself exclusively to

talk. Mr. Gartrell and Mr. Leake of Virginia expounded their ideas of disunion, secession, the pluck and power of the South, and other entertaining themes. They both held that Virginia may secede from the Union whenever she likes, and that nobody has any right to prevent her. If this sentiment is universally held in Virginia, of course that State does not want to go, as she has taken no step in that direction. As she seems thus perfectly contented within the Union, we do not see why her representatives need get into such a towering passion as Mr. Gartrell seemed to be in over the mere abstract claim of a right to go when the State does want to depart. There seems to us to be a great superfluity of eager and impassioned discourse on irrelevant subjects. Why wen't Southern gentlemen be perseaded to drop the discussion of negro questions till after the House is organized? Let them pay some regard to the proprieties of their position before the country. Gentlemen of the South, will you not adjourn the negro, and take up some white man, and make him Speaker ?

Mr. Edwards of New-Hampshire made some very manly remarks, and tried to bring the disorganizers to an agreement as to their future proceedings. He wished the House to agree to begin to ballot every day at 1 o'clock, and then take three consecutive ballots without talking. But this proposition smacked too much of business and good sense, to be palatable to the Democratic party. They declined to do anything that looked like organizing the House. The country will not be mistaken as to

all through this protracted contest. The Demo cratic organization is wont to boast of its nationality. We should like to ask if any party, at any time, ever more disgracefully belied its professions, than that party is doing at Washington ?

The steamship Iroquois has been detained at this port since yesterday, because the Secretary of the Navy has declined to pay the customary fees fixed by the State Legislature as the pilotage of all foreign and American ships of war. This rate is establi-hed at \$5 per foot of draft, and is about \$150 more than is paid by the highest-class merchantmen. We have no objection to offer to any little economies that Mr. Secretary Toucey may think he ought to practice, but in this matter we think he has overstepped his duty, and involved himself in a dilemma from which he must back out. The Legislature of the State, to which the subject has been left by special enactment of Congress, has fixed its rate of pilotage on all ships of war at \$5 the foot. The law is explicit and conclusive. Mr. Toucey, in ordering the Commander of the ship in question to pay no more than the ordinary marine pilotage, has thus been guilty of a great blunder. The ship was to sail vesterday, but the pilots refused to take her out without the payment of their legal fees. She remains till to-day, to give the Secretary time and opportunity to reconsider his absurd order. If he is too obstinate to do this, the ship must remain in port, or go to sea without a pilot, as it is understood the pilots are union men, and mean to stand by good statute law.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We find that our kind opponents are very anx ous to find a new candidate for Speaker among the Republicans. None but the most friendly motives could stimulate such an effort, for all the world sees how anxious they are that a Republican Speaker should be chosen. Of course they can have no sinister designs in the matter, and only want the Republicans to succeed. They thus kindly suggested Mr. Hickman and Mr. Corwin, and we don't know how many other men, to take Mr. Sherman's place.

At this distance, the only reply we are disposed to make to this suggestion is: "Gentlemen, we are "infinitely obliged to you for the kind solicitude you manifest in an affair which is none of your business. We know you to be extremely disinterested and shockingly patriotic, and that the "triumph of Republicanism is the cause which · lies nearest the spot where your hearts ought to be. But we politely beg you to attend to your own concerns, and let other people's alone. "When we want your advice we will ask it."

Beyond this, we do not suppose any remarks from us are necessary. But we will aid that we know the weakness of humanity, and that there are few who have not somewhere in their composition a small spark of personal vanity, that it is easy to blow into a flame. If anybody in Congress should feel any other body just now plying the bellows upon this latent spark of his, we hope that body will promptly inform the bellows-holder that he may as well stop blowing, and devote his energies to some other and better business.

This advice, which we freely proffer without hope of compensation, we honestly think is not nee led by any Republican whose name we have ever heard mentioned in connection with the Speakership. But among the rising members of the Republican party we do not know how many latent, unchastened desires and hopes slumber. We speak to the Unknown and Unsuspected.

Further than this, we will only say that there should be no let up or let down in the position of the Republican members of the House. If others are getting weary or tired of this contest, we trust they are not. This is to be a stormy session, and the Republicans cannot anora to exhibit the slightest vacillation, either at the start or during the contest. Let them be wary and wise before deciding what to do in any emergency, but, once deter mined, let it be understood everywhere, by everybody, that they are immovable as adamant. They lected their candidate for the Speakership They have nothing more to do on that head. They have chosen their position, and planted their standard. Let them stand by it, as Mr. Corwin says, till "Gabriel blows his last trump!" We can elect Mr. Sherman, if we can elect anybody. The Republicans can be defeated with him, and preserve their self-respect and their honor. If they should allow themselves to be cajoled or frightened into trying somebody else, and then be defeated, they will have lost all: credit, prestige, reputation, the

Speakership-everything. The defeat of Mr. Sherman is by no means the worst thing that could befal the Republicans. Their demoralization, as shown in a series of hezitating and counter movements, like that exhibited by their opponents, would be a much worse calamity, especially if followed, as it would likely be.

by their final rout. Mr. Sherman is a good man, a conservative man, and a highly proper man, in every possible respect to be Speaker, and our opponents know it as well as we do. There are fifty of the most respectable men in the Democratic ranks in the House to-day, who ardently desire that somebody should be chosen Speaker: and at least, they had just as lief it would be Mr. Sherman as any man in the Opposition ranks. It is all nonsense for any one to pretend that an election would be any nearer with another candidate than Mr. Sherman. We trust, therefore that our opponents, and everybody else, will shut up on this point. We say, Sherman or nobody.

We have no doubt that in these views we have the hearty sympathy of the entire body of Republicans in Washington and throughout the country. Let the gasometers of the telegraph and the mailbags cease their efforts to break the Republican line.

THE HELPER BOOK.

"The stars in their courses fought againt Sisera." The Slavery question cannot be discussed, even in the most condemnatory manner, without inuring to the advancement of the cause of truth and righteousness. The Congressional denunciations of Helper's book are producing the most astonishing effect in promoting its circulation. The orders flow in for it from all quarters, in all quantities, from a single copy up to three hundred in a bunch. We do not know how many copies have been ordered, but we have reason to believe the number already exceeds one hundred thousand. The price is now reduced to about eighteen dollars a hundred, in consequence of the extensive sale. The work goes everywhere, through all sorts of channels. to the North, East, South, and West. Old fogy Union-saving merchants in the Southern trade stand aghast at the sly requests slipped in all over the South, in the shape of notes and postscripts to orders for goods, for "that Helper book that is "making such a fuse in Congress." Innocent bales, bags, boxes, and barrels, bound South, looking for all the world as though they contained who it is that is playing factionist and disunionist,

bardware, and other similar commodities, have each a copy of Helper tucked furtively away in the hidden center of their contents. In this way the work is penetrating the whole South in a manner that no hunter for incendiary pamphlets would suppose, or can possibly arrest. If we go about the streets of this most conservative city, ten to one we are delayed at the first crossing by a hand-cart or wheelbarrow load of Helper. It is Helper on the counter, Helper at the stand, Helper in the shop, and out of the shop, Helper here, Helpe there, Helper everywhere. It looks now as though every man, woman and child in the United States, was bound to have a Helper before the year is out. There never was a political pamphlet that had such a rushing demand and sale before, with the exception, perhaps, of the Life of Scott, issued in the Presidential Campaign of 1852. For the extraordinary impetus thus given to the sale of this highly valuable and interesting work, we renewedly tender our heartfelt acknowledgments to the "Gulf Squadron" of members of the Federal House of Representatives at Washington. We certainly never expected them to do so much for the cause of their country, and we dare say they are equally astounded and sorry to have aided it so essentially. Let them be thankful that they have been the means of public enlightenment on an important topic, and that they have widely contributed to the spread of Anti-Slavery sentiment. It shall be gratefully remembered by the children o oppression, and be chiseled on their tombstones.

The meanest reed that trembles in the wind, if Heaven select it for its instrument. May shed celestial music on the breeze, As clearly as the pipe whose notes Bent the lip of Phosbus.

APOSTACY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Since the Democratic party succumbed to the slave power, so completely has it turned its back upon its original principles, that it now relies solely upon identity of name to convince its dupes that it is the same organization which Jefferson founded, and which was so long the rival of the old Federal party. Indeed, the Democracy of today is liable to the same class of charges hurled by Jefferson and his followers against the Federalists, and which led to the rise of the former upon the ruins of the latter. Assuming the validity of those charges, the chief difference between the Federalism of 1800, and the Democracy of 1860, is, that the former was mainly composed of intelligent and virtuous citizens, marshaled under honest and patriotic statesmen, while the latter is largely made up of ignorance and depravity, led chiefly by plunderers and peculators, demagogues and disunionists.

Let us contrast, in a few obvious particulars, the Democratic party of our time, with that organized by Jefferson sixty years ago.

The Democratic party owed its origin in large measure to a conflict between the individual States and the Federal Government. Jealous of the attempted encroschments of the latter upon the independence of the former, its earlier years were distinguished for its defense of the rights of the States against the usurpations of the Central Power. Aiming to curb the undue influence of the latter, it kept a vigilant eye upon the National Executive and Judiciary, thwarting, when it could, every effort of the President and the Supreme Court to enlarge their powers.

How widely has the party diverged from these old landmarks! Democracy now-a-days glories in its advocacy of the unbounded authority of the Executive and the Judiciary. With no more right in the President to seize upon the Government of a Territory than to set up a Monarchy, and with no more power in the Supreme Court to establish Slavery in the National domain than to create a ocratic party defend, justify, and applaud the Executive and the Judiciary in their attempts to carry into full effect these monstrous usurpationsusurpations more criminal than those that cost George I. his colonies and Louis XVI. his head. Once the vigilant antagonist of the Central Power. Democracy has sunk to be its supple slave.

Originally, the party exalted the rights of man over the privileges of property; holding that the former were inherent and inalienable; the latter incidental and conventional. As it rose to power in the several States, it extended the suffrage, repudiated the property basis of representation, abolished imprisonment for debt, relaxed the severity of collection laws, and in various ways showed that it regarded persons as more valuable than property, man more sacred than money. But, the Democracy of to-day, scouting these antique no tions, ignores the inalienability of personal rights, and is mainly intent on proclaiming and protecting the inviolability of mere property. The founder and sometime apostle of the party de clared that all men are created equal, and that the chief end of government is to protect all men in the enjoyment of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But his professed disciples now sneer at such glittering generalities, and teach that "all property is "created equal;" that the grand object of our Government at least is to protect chattel slavery in the States and plant it in the Territories, and to hunt, capture, and return to its owners such of this property as may choose to use its own legs in exercising the inalienable right to pursue happiness. In a word, Thomas Jefferson-we quote his language -declared that "the American Constitution is " based upon Liberty and the Rights of Man, these being its chief corner-stones." But George Mc-Duffie, claiming to be his political disciple, saidwe quote his words-"Domestic Slavery, instead of being a political evil, is the corner-stone of our "Republican edifice." Here, in these citations from solemn State papers, we have the essence of the respective creeds of the fathers of the Democracy, as reflected in the philosophic doctrine of a Virginian of the revolutionary regime, and of their dieval barbarism of a modern Carolinian.

degenerate descendents, as embodied in the me-In its better days, the party affected a deep interest in labor; claimed to be the special friend, guardian, and champion of the laboring classes; talked much of the dignity of the toiling masses; took their side in frequent contests with wealth and capital; and, by these means, lured to its ranks a preponderating share of the working men of the country. But, since it adopted, as the prime article of its creed, the justice and righteousness of compulsory servitude, and proclaimed its chief mission to be the planting of Slavery in all the national Territories, the Northern wing of the party, from sheer shame, has ceased to prate about the dignity of the toiling masses, while the Southern and ruling wing sneers at farmers and mechanics as "the mudsills of society," and declares that the only stable and philosophic basis of the social system is that

where the capitalist owns the laborer !

Now, it is not strange that such doctrines should be broached in this country, for they have been

climes. But the negro propagandists of America have alone been found equal to the effrontery of claiming that those who avowed them were fit to be called Democrats; while it is passing strange that anybody but Laplanders and lunatics should be sufficiently ignorant and credulous to admit the

validity of this claim. In the times of Jefferson, and even at the advent of Jackson, Democracy gloried in being radical in its doctrines, reformatory in its measures, progressive in its tendencies, the offspring of ideas, the pupil of principles, apt to learn, bold to act, and eger to follow where truth and duty led the way. But the Democracy of Calhoun and Buchanan, living only upon the traditions of the past, and with no passport to popular favor except its name, confounds radicalism with revolution, resists all liberal reforms as dangerous innovations, and urges its claim to public confidence on the ground that it is conservative from conviction, and will oppose all progress in the direction of Freedom and Equal

Perhaps the strongest hold which the party acquired upon the common mind of the country, since the war of 1812-15, was in its famous contest with the United States Bank. It overthrew that powerful institution under the rallying shout of "Anti-Monopoly," and by exciting popular preju-dice sgainst Associated Wealth. Indeed, these were always favorite battle-cries of the Democracy. But now the party which twenty-five years ago renewed its lease of power by this cry, is pledged to extend over the continent, and perpetuate through all time, a monopoly, an oligarchy of wealth, a combination of capitalists, whose power, skill, resources, and tenacity of purpose, infinitely exceed those wielded by "Biddle and the Bank."

But we will not multiply salient points in the radical differences between the legitimate Democracy of the past and the bastard bantling of our time. The latter is an apostate from its ancient faith, a hypocrite in its present pretenses, the serf of a selfish sectionalism, the pimp of an odious oligarchy, the mere pack-mule of the Slavery propagandists. No higher proof need be given of its apostacy and hypocrisy than that an avowal of hostility to Executive and Judicial usurpation, and a belief in the equality of man, in the inalienability of human rights, in the superiority of persons to property, and of labor to capital, and that Liberty and not Slavery is the corner stone of the Republic; than that the advocacy of radical doctines, and reformatory measures, and of enlightened progress against heartless conservatism; than that a preference of fundamental principles to sounding names, and living doctrines to antiquated traditions, necessarily and beyond all controversy places a man outside of the Democratic party.

In fact, the Republican party has taken the place once occupied by the Democratic party, while modern Democracy has fallen far behind ancient Federalism. The doctrines of Jefferson, the teachings of his example, the prestige of his name, are far oftener cited and applanded in Republican than in Democratic assemblies. Nay, he and his principles are beginning to be scouted from the latter, while they are finding their home in the former. Radical Democrats of the school of Tompkins, Wright, Rantoul, and Benton, flock to the flag of the Republican party. The vacancies thus made are partially and feebly filled by "Conservatives," whose timidity and sloth made them laggards in the Whig party. Elective affinity lures the live Democrat to the Republican standard; it leaves the loitering Old-Line Whig to fall into the ranks of the effete Democracy. Not less significant is the course of European immigration on its arrival here. The sincere advocates of equal rights join the Republicans. Serviles in Church and State go with the action which "has stolen the livery of the Court of Hosven to serve the devil in."

The downward road by which the Democratic arty reached its present position is easily traced. ong anterior to the Administration of Jackson, it was subject to the domination of leaders dwelling chiefly South of the Potomac. But it was not then Pro-Slavery. After Jackson retired from office, His controlling idea was the inviolability, the universality, the supremacy of Slavery. Though he had no more real democracy in his nature than Lucifer, yet by force of intellect and will he ruled the Southern wing of the party, which, by virtue of a precedent long acquiesced in, gave law to the entire organization. From the hour when his domination was established, Democratic ideas found no congenial home in the Democratic party. He gradually converted it into a mere Slaveryprepagating faction. Van Buren, sly and pliant, occumbed to its dictation, bought his peace, was used by it, and was spurned when it had done with him. Wright and Benton, each in his turn, refused when commanded to bow the knee, and each was slain in the house of his friends. Other chiefs have fallen fighting for their ancient faith, or have sought refuge in more agreeable associations. And this exodus of sound principles and sincere men has been going on until the party has become a mere cabal of Northern place hunters and Southern negro dr.vers.

THE YANKER BERKELEY PERHAGE

The case of Mr. Grantley Berkeley is not an un recedented one. He came to hunt the buffalo and he found himself hunted as a lion. He brought his dogs with him to chase the wild deer, and he was himself ran down by reporters and letter writers of every kind,

"Both mongrel, puppy, whelp and bound.
And curs of low degree."

Perhaps he thought his high lineage and ancient Norman blood would be rather in his way among the model Republicans and patent Democrats of the new world. If so, we are sure he has found himself mistaken, for Tommy Moore himself did not love a lord better than the Upper Tendom and Fifth Avenueity of our Yankee cities from Portland to New-Orleans. We have not ourselves unleashed any of our couples to join in the pursuit of this new Acteon; but we have been edified and entertained lookers-on at it. We do not see any reason why an English gentleman should not be permitted to indulge in that love of athletic exercises and manly sports, which so honorably distinguish his class, and to pursue his sylvan warfare with the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air, without having his progress recorded, his feats noted, and his observaions reported. But the penny-a-liner, like death, loves a shining mark," and his shafts fly thick and fast when an object so resplendent as a scintillation of British nobility crosses the sphere of his The zeal of this sedulous generation, however,

has not been altogether according to knowledge. Indeed, they have so far departed from the traditions and customs, and, in fact, from the Glorious Constitution of this Republic, as to bestow upon this distinguished visitor titles of honor and nobility nothing more inflammatory than coffee, calico, promulgated by despots in all ages and many to which he has no claim in his own country. They

raised him to the peerage, even, by virtue of the prerogative indwelling in the sovereigns of this nation, and told continually, as they recorded his acts or registered his sayings, of what "his lordship" did, or "my lord" said, on such or such an occa-sion. Others, less bountiful in their dispensation of honors, have been satisfied with making him a simple baronet or city knight, and merely entitle him Sir Grantley," by way of elevating him above the vulgar level of common men. It does seem as impossible for a native American to understand the mysteries of English rank and precedence as a Frenchman finds it, who will persist in writing of Sir Peel and Sir Walpole whenever he has occasion to mention either of the great Sir Roberts who ruled over England. And yet it is not a trivial piece of knowledge to one who would understand the working of that marvelous piece of machinery, if we may not rather say, of vitality, the British Constitution. But though we know of this infirmity of our

countrymen in general, we were a little surprised to

find our sporting cotemporary, Wilkes's Spirit of

the Times, falling into the same error-than which

nothing can look more absurd to English eyes. In a lively article entitled "The Patrician and the Pulgilist," describing an interview between Mr. Berkeley and the Benicia Boy, in the editorial sanctum of that journal, the editor calls that gentleman "out of his name" every time he speaks of him, excepting the first, where he describes him by his proper style, as "the Hon Grantley Berkeley." In the course of the rest of the article, not a long ore, he characterizes him seven times as "the "baronet," four times as "Sir Grantley," and once as "the noble." On the first occasion of bestowing a baronetcy upon his subject, he calls him "the gallant baronet." We would imply no imputation on Mr. Berkeley's gallantry in any sense of the word, but the editor should know that the epithet "gallant" is used in England only to qualify the appellations of gentlemen in the military or naval service, when speaking of them in public. This, however, is of no importance; but we think Mr. Berkeley has reason to complain of his American friends for promoting him backward to a baronetcy. As the younger son of an Earl he not only outranks baronets and knights of all sorts, but Judges, Privy Councilors, and almost all official dignitaries not members of the House of Lords, excepting the Speaker of the House of Commons. And this not by courtesy, but by the statutes of the Realm. This havoc in his style and title would have been

less strange had Mr. Berkeley belonged to almost any other house than the one whose name he bears. There are quantities of Lord Mount Coffeehouses and Cousin Feenixes of whose family antecedents it is no shame to be ignorant. But the Berkeleys have been so much mixed up with the history, public and private, of this century, that a man of average information can hardly help knowing the chief facts concerning them. Indeed, their family history furnishes much matter of curious and almost romantic interest. For instance, the lawful Earl of Berkeley, whose name has been on the rolls of the House of Lords for fifty years, and who can take his place there at any moment he pleases, has never assumed the title or accepted his rank. He chooses to consider himself only as the Hon. Thomas Moreton Berkeley, rather than smirch the fair fame of his mother and bastardize his elder brothers. We believe that Mr. Grantley Berkeley is his next brother, and, upon his death, will succeed to his barren coronet if, indeed, he should also refuse to acknowledge the justice of the decision of the House of Lords, under which only he could claim is peerage.

The last Earl of Berkeley, many of our readers will remember, married Miss Mary Cole, who was he mother of his large family of children. The uestion which the House of Lords set led, in 1810. n the death of Lord Berkeley, was, whether the marriage took place in 1785 or 1796, and they decided it in favor of the latter date. Accordingly, the eldest son, known till then by the courtesy title of Viscount Dursley, became plain Colonel Berkeley, and was well known under that title till he was created Lord Segrave in 1831, and Earl Fitzhardinge in 1839. The son first born after the marriage of 1796 was declared the lawful heir to the title. The family do not recognize the equity, though they must the force, of the decision of the House of Lords. On the death of Lord Fitzhardinge, his next brother, Vice-Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley, K. C. B., resigned his place as a Lord of the Admiralty, and his seat as Member for Gloucester, on the ground, as we conceive, that he was de jure Earl of Berkeley, and so incompetent to sit in the lower House and to hold an official post properly pertaining to a commoner. The estates, including Berkeley Castle, were settled carefully on the eldest son, and so on the other sons in order. And a year ago Sir Maurice Berkeley preferred a claim to a writ to the House of Lords as Baron Berkeley by tenure of Berkeley Castle, as the Duke of Norfolk holds the Earldom of Arundel by posyet undecided; but, if it be adjudged upon according to clear precedents, it would seem to be one hard to be denied. But it would be an odd revival of an obsolete anomaly, by virtue of which the owner of the Castle might raise any one he pleased to the peerage by the conveyance of the fee simple of the Castle. A decision, if it must be favorable, will probably be avoided by the elevation of the claimant to the peerage on his own account, as has been done before.

That mild spoken man, Thomas Carlysle, in one of his Latter Day Pamphlets, observes, "There "are in these islands, twenty-seven millions of people, mostly fools." The N. Y. Herald professes to have some 50,000 subscribers of whom it apparently entertains the same opinion that Mr. Carlysle has of his countrymen. On no other hypothesis is it possible to account for the mental pyrotechnics of that journal. If it did not believe it had a parish of fools to preach to, its sermons would certainly be of a different character from what they are. See it spreading dull accounts of all the slave insurrections that have ever taken place, before its readers, and then appealing to those readers to aid in spreading Slavery so that there will be no more of them! Observe it magnifying the commercial embarrasements and losses of trade that arise in the Slave States because of the conduct of a few fanatics, and then appealing to its readers to multiply such States, so that such disturbances in financial and trading circles may be

These are the naked skeletons of two of the leading ideas that The Herald daily dresses up, column after column, and decorates with every kind of color, and every sort of fantastic costume, for the consideration of the public. We should say for a guess that that journal had furnished about fifty volumes of rhetoric in the last month or two, by way of decorating these two propositions, and con